The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per Year), $10 00, postage pre paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1875. NO. 5.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay therefor.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE ROYAL YACHT COLLISION.

The body of the mate of the yacht Mistletoe having been recovered, an inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death was returned, with a statement that there was an error of judgment on the part of the officers of the royal yacht Alberta, and they further express the opinion that a slower rate of speed and a more efficient lookout would be conducive to public safety.

Italy.

AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN ROME GIVE CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY A DRESS AND MITRE.

ROME, September 10.—A deputation on behalf of American residents, both Catholic and Protestant, visited Cardinal McCloskey to-day and presented him, as a token of esteem, a complete cardinal's dress and a mitre set with precious stones, together with an address expressing good wishes and veneration.

France.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF INTERVIEWING PROMINENT FRENCHMEN.

PARIS, September 10.—*Le Soir* reports that Duke De Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a secret interview with Prince Gortschakoff on the eighth inst., at Interlachen. Prince Gortschakoff has since arrived at Vevay, where he will meet ex-President Thiers.

DESIGNS OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

The *Journal de Paris*, the organ of the Orleanists, publishes a note repudiating the recent pamphlet in which Compte de Chambord was advised to resign his pretensions to the throne of France in favor of the Compte de Paris. The note is considered important, as showing that the Orleans Princes have resolved to remain inactive in pursuing their claims while Chambord lives.

European Turkey.

THE POPE INTERFERES FOR THE PACIFICATION OF THE PROVINCES.

VIENNA, September 10.—It is reported that the Pope has instructed the Catholic bishops in Bosnia and Herzegovina to use their influence in calming the people and to facilitate the pacification of those provinces.

OPENING OF THE SERVIAN SKUPTCHINA—SPEECH OF PRINCE MILAN.

BELGRADE, September 10.—The Skuptchina was opened to-day. The speech of Prince Milan is published. The paragraph concerning the insurrection is as follows: "Events in the Turkish Provinces have caused much anxiety. The people of those provinces have taken arms to rid themselves of the difficulties which beset them. The Porte is massing troops on our frontier. This complicates the causes of anxiety. The nation asks for protection. The inhabitants of Bosnia fly here to escape fire and the sword. I will do all I can be able to contribute to restore a well-ordered condition of things. It is to be hoped that the guaranteeing powers will succeed in pacifying and satisfying the population."

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO REWARDED FOR NEUTRALITY.

PARIS, September 10.—Advices received here from Constantinople represent that the Porte, to reward Servia for her neutrality, will evacuate Swornik and grant facilities with regard to railway construction; and, for the same reason, will concede to Montenegro a rectification of her frontiers.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 10, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 7-16. For account 94 9-16. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106¼; do 1867, 108½; 10-40's 105¾; new 5's, 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 94; Erie 18; preferred 35. Tallow 48s.

PARIS, September 10.—Rentes 66 francs 65 centimes.

ANTWERP, September 10.—Refined petroleum 27 francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 10.—Cotton irregular; middling upland 7d; Orleans 7¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American. Flour—Extra State and Western 26s8. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 9s@9s 1d. Corn—Mixed 29½s. Pork—Western 82s6; Eastern 90s. Beef 60s6. Lard 56s. Bacon—City cured 53s. Cheese—Fine 50s6. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 1s4d.

DROPPINGS FROM ERIE.

What is Said of the Candidates and Platform—Wallace Below Par.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., September 10, 1875.

Judging from conversations among delegates after the adjournment this morning, the action of the Democratic State Convention has not given entire satisfaction, either as to ticket or platform. Pershing seems to be popular enough, but Piollet is looked upon by many as a old fraud. Philadelphians say that his past record is anything but good, and that no weaker candidate could have been selected. The Eastern men are down on the inflation part of the platform, and say it will hurt the party more in their section than will be compensated for by gains in the West.

Wallace is looked upon as, politically, a dead man. He was defeated at all points in the Convention, having lost both Ross and Playford. Randall and Speer worked matters very shrewdly, the latter doing the work in the Convention and the former giving direction from behind the scenes. The Senator is accused of having used money to secure the election of Ross, but with what truth deponent knoweth not. Wallace, the leaders say, is a Senator without a constituency, a politician without a party. His friends are despondent to-day, while his opponents are correspondingly jubilant. Ross, the latter say, will never be heard of in politics again.

There is not an over-powering amount of enthusiasm over the results accomplished here among a very respectable number of the leaders. It was openly and boldly predicted by some of them in your correspondent's hearing that Pershing will be defeated.

Hendrick B. Wright, the presiding officer, seems to have finished his career as a politician by his action in attempting to force an adjournment last night. Alderman McMullen's course in the matter is almost universally sustained, although he did get up and shake his fist under the nose of the gentleman from Luzerne.

The feeling among Republicans here is good, and Erie county may be counted upon for an old-fashioned majority for Hartranft and Rawle.

MONTREAL.

Protestant Cemetery Invaded by a Mob—The Guard in Charge of Guibord's Remains Assaulted with Stones.

MONTREAL, September 10.—Last night the guard on duty at the Protestant cemetery vault was assailed by a mob, which, sneaking round underneath a thicket, fired a volley of stones, evidently intended as a ruse to draw out the extent of the force. In a charge the guard fired fourteen shots into the bush and a general scattering of the enemy ensued. They could be heard going through the brush up the mountain side. A careful search this morning failed to reveal any indications that any one had been wounded. The apathy of the authorities in reference to the arrest of the anti-vaccination rioters and those engaged in the disturbance at the Cate des Neges Cemetery, is exciting much unfavorable comment.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, partially cloudy weather and lower temperature than on Friday, with northerly to easterly winds, rising barometer and local rains in Tennessee.

The Ohio State fair closed yesterday, with an attendance of 4,500 people.

The steamer Rhein, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

A fatal cattle disease has broken out among several droves near Aucram Lead Mines, New York. Nearly all have died.

Later returns of the election in New Mexico so much reduce the majority of Elkins, candidate for re-election to Congress, as to leave the result in doubt, the official count may be required to decide it.

The steamer Novia Scotian has arrived at Baltimore with Foley's bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson, presented to the State of Virginia by Beresford Hope, M. P., and other English gentlemen. The statue cost $50,000, and will be erected in Capitol Square, at Richmond, near the equestrian statue of Washington.

A full meeting of the Card and Picker Room Association at Fall River, Mass., yesterday afternoon voted unanimously to work at the reduction when the mills shall open, provided that all can return to their old positions. It is rumored that a mass meeting of weavers will be held at an early day, and it is believed that it will vote to return to work unconditionally.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandize, at the Checkered Front.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

Negotiations for the Black Hills Delayed—Place for the Council Not Agreed Upon.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., September 7.—Thus far nothing of consequence has been done by the Commission, though a meeting has been held every forenoon. The following prominent Indian chiefs are here: Sioux—Red Cloud, Red Dog, Little Wound, Man That-Is-Afraid-of-his-Horses, Conquered Bear, Black Bear, Red Leaf, Pawnee Killer, White Cow Killer, Yellow Hair and No Water. Cheyenne—Roman Nose, Little Wolf, Turkey Leg and Calfskin Shirt. Arapahoes—Black Cool, Six Wings, Many-a-Bear and Sharp Nose. Bill Rowland, interpreter for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, is here and says the matter of the treaty has been the subject of consultation every day among the Indians, and that while there is considerable difference among them, a decided majority favor the selling of the Black Hills country. He says several tribes of Northern Indians will not be represented at the council and that trouble with these tribes and white people may result from the occupancy of the Black Hills country. Red Cloud is here, but has not put in an appearance at the agency. It is said that he is standing back on his dignity, awaiting special instructions to the Commission. Spotted Tail, who is generally recognized as the sharpest and shrewdest of all the Indian chiefs, was here Saturday and appeared to be in excellent spirits. His agency is northeast from here forty-five miles, and he has been endeavoring to have a council held near his camp. Red Cloud wishes it held here, and as the Commission can be furnished quarters at this point, strong efforts are being made by them to induce the Indians to come here. To this end Major Burke, agent of the Standing Rock Agency, on the Missouri river, received instructions last night to bring in his Indians. He has gone out to-day for that purpose to his camps, near Spotted Tail. The Indians from Cheyenne Agency, of which Major Bingham is the agent, will also be brought in, and these, with the Indians belonging to Red Cloud Agency, will make a total of about 15,000 out of 25,000 expected to attend the council. Other small tribes have no choice as to the place of holding the council, and the indications now are that Spotted Tail will be compelled to yield and that the council will be held in the immediate vicinity of this agency. Maj. Howard, of Spotted Tail Agency, came in last night. Dr. Saville, agent of Red Cloud, who has been absent several weeks, is expected here daily. The Commission is desirous of closing up the business as soon as possible, and will do all in their power to bring about a treaty as soon as practicable. There are quite a number of men here awaiting the close of negotiations to go into the Black Hills, and they will go whether they result in a treaty or not.

ORRVILLE, OHIO.

Sam. Cary Astonishes the Natives over the Billiard Table—A Quiet Game in a Doggery.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ORRVILLE, O., September 10, 1875.

General Cary, the modest gentleman who is canvassing the State for the position of Lieutenant Governor, was at the Hurd House, in this place, to-day. After breakfast this morning, wishing for a little recreation and rest after his arduous labors on the stump, the General proposed to a friend from Holmes county that they should play a game of billards. They accordingly started through the rain to one of the lowest saloons in town, secured a table and for two hours astonished a large number of spectators with the most wretched playing ever seen here. The average of runs made was one point.

The Republicans of Orrville never had the remotest idea of voting for the General, and saw nothing in his conduct here to attract their admiration or votes. As for the Democrats, while they might stretch a point of morals and allow that it is not unpardonable for a candidate for the second place in the gift of the people to amuse himself in gilded places of sin or less pretentious haunts of vice, some of them do say that no man who plays such a mediocre game of billiards in public without being ashamed of himself has the fine sense of self-respect and that due regard to the good opinion of his fellow-men which are among the essentials to high public station. The Samuel didn't make any appreciable advance toward the Lieutenant Governor's chair by stopping over at Orrville.

FIRE RECORD.

Planing Mill and Box Factory Burned in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, September 10.—Blake & Bixby's planing mill and box factory were burned this morning.

Oil Tanks Struck by Lightning Near Oil City—34,000 Barrels Destroyed—Railroad Damaged—Loss $200,000.

OIL CITY, September 10.—About six o'clock this morning, during a frightful thunder storm, a large tank at the Imperial Refinery, at Sibleyville, one mile north of this place, was struck by lightning and immediately broke out in flames. Almost simultaneously the fire spread to three bleaching tanks and to another crude tank. Altogether there were, in a few moments, five tanks, containing in all about 19,000 barrels of crude and 15,000 barrels of d s illate, blazing furiously. The fire communicated to and destroyed the agitator and a dump tank, in which there was also a small quantity of oil, and the filling house, cooper shops and machine shops.

The track and side tracks of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway, River Division, were burned for some distance. There were no live stock killed and no serious casualties are reported. The total loss will reach about $200,000, so far, but may possibly be greater, as other tanks and stills are in danger. At one time it was feared that the railroad bridge and the bridge connecting the south and north portions of this city would be destroyed, but the danger is now somewhat less, as the oil is rapidly burning up and there are no signs that the tanks will burst. The Imperial is one of the Standard Company's of Cleveland largest works, and has recently been running nearly its full capacity. The shipments from it last month are reported at nearly 60,000 barrels of refined oil. The fire at the Imperial is still raging, though very little danger of its spreading is now apprehended.

Owing to a strong north wind prevailing at the time, the fire spread nearly over the entire works of the Imperial Refining Company. Up to this hour, nine P. M., it is still burning. The oil works were of the most extensive and most perfect in this country, and will be almost entirely destroyed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 10, 1875.

RALSTON MEETING CALLED FOR MONDAY.

A special meeting of the associated pioneers of the territorial days of California, will be held at the Sturtevant House, on Monday evening, to give expression of their feelings of sympathy for the misfortunes which overtook the late Wm. C. Ralston, of San Francisco, to whose energy and industry California is indebted for much of her present prosperity.

REDUCTION OF CABLE RATES.

A London special to the *Evening Post* says that after the 16th of this month the rates of charges on cable messages from New York city and all points east of New York city, to the United Kingdom and France, will be reduced to one shilling sterling per word. This reduction will cover all kinds of business.

DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE.

The Direct United States Cable will be opened for the transmission of messages between America and Europe September 15. The tariff rates will shortly be published. The name of the place from which messages originate will be transmitted free of charge.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Governor McCreary has reappointed General Fayette Hewitt Quartermaster General of Kentucky.

Judge Richardson, of the United States Court of Claims, and Commander Lewis, of the Yantic, while traveling within the treaty limits of Yokohama, were arrested by the local officers and sent back to a foreign settlement. The act, undoubtedly, was illegal, and was immediately recognized as such by the Government at Yeddo, which took immediate measures for an investigation before any complaint had been made. The offending parties were promptly punished and such apologies offered as to give full satisfaction to the gentlemen concerned.

Fat Men of the Northwest.

TOLEDO, September 10.—The annual meeting of Fat Men of the Northwest took place at Put-in-Bay yesterday and to-day. The attendance was small, on account of the stormy weather. The contest for prizes was omitted. General Joseph Gerger delivered a lecture last evening. The business meeting was held to-day and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Gabriel, of Cleveland; Vice President, Chris. Gerber, of Toledo; Secretary and Treasurer, D. H. Chamberlin, of Toledo; and a number of corresponding secretaries. The Fat Men's ball occurred this evening.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE MISSISSIPPI MIX.

Secretary Fish to Consult with the Attorney General.

The Sheriff of Hinds County Reports all Quiet.

HOPES THAT THE TROUBLES ARE NOW OVER.

Wholesale Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Twenty-two Offenders Taken, Including Two Clergymen.

Meeting of the Marsh Commission—Statement by Bishop Hare—Other Witnesses to be Called.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 10, 1875.

The Mississippi Matter.

This morning Judge Pierrepont received a reply to the dispatch sent by him to Secretary Fish yesterday, requesting a conference on Mississippi affairs. The latter replied that he would meet the Attorney General at any point he might indicate. Meanwhile a telegram was received at the Department of Justice from the Sheriff of Hinds county, Miss., reporting that peace prevails throughout that county, that the peace officers are not prevented from executing legal process and that good citizens will aid him in the discharge of his duties, if needed. Judge Pierrepont is of the opinion that Governor Ames has not used the means at his command to preserve peace. He stated this morning that he failed to see why a Governor, having a majority of the population of the State over which he is Executive in accord with him, and nearly all the militia under his control and loyal to him, should call upon the United States to interpose the Federal forces and put down a local trouble which should yield to the powers at his command. Taking the view of the situation, he (the attorney telegraphed to Governor Ames to send him in detail the full account of the existing troubles and the means at his command to subdue them, also to inform him what action he had taken to protect good citizens from the assaults of the alleged rioters. Judge Pierrepont further says that he has no doubt that peace has been killed in Mississippi and without cause, but nevertheless he is strongly of the opinion that an earnest effort on the part of the Governor will establish the laws and orders and protect the people. This morning he suggested to the Adjutant General that orders might be sent to the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf to hold the troops in readiness in case of an emergency. He expressed the hope, however, that no proclamation would be required to be issued and that the intervention of the United States forces would not be necessary. He apprehends, from the tone of recent dispatches, that the troubles are over.

Arrest of Twenty-two Counterfeiters.

During this week the Secret Service Division has arrested twenty-two men engaged in dealing in counterfeit money. The labor extended from Maine to Texas. Among the persons implicated in official positions, who transacted business at their tables after grace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 10, 1875.

LANDING OF ARMS AT ASPINWALL FOR BOLIVIA—EXPLANATION BY CAPTAIN SIMPSON, OF THE OMAHA.

A dispatch has been received at the Navy Department from Captain E. Simpson, commanding the United States steamer Omaha, at Panama, in which he points out request the American Consul at Aspinwall to prohibit the landing of five hundred rifles purchased for Bolivia; on the contrary, he sent the Consul the following dispatch: "Consider whether it will be a proper act for you to see that these arms are not allowed to be diverted from their original destination, or, if that cannot be prevented, then consider if you have not the power to prevent their being landed." Subsequently Captain Simpson and the Consul at Aspinwall had a conference, and it was decided that the Consul had no right to interfere with the landing of the arms, and this ended the question.

THE MARSH INVESTIGATING COMMISSION—A STATEMENT FROM BISHOP HARE.

The Red Cloud Investigating Commission to-day heard a statement from Bishop Hare in relation to his knowledge of the conduct of business affairs. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith and Prof. Marsh were present. The Commission informed Commissioner Smith that they were ready to examine such witnesses as might be designated, but the Commissioner said that so far as the witnesses on his side were concerned he preferred to wait until Professor Marsh had concluded what he had to say. Secretary Delano, Assistant Secretary Cowen, Commissioner Smith and Samuel Walker will appear before the Commission.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Westervelt Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—At the opening of the court this morning Mr. Hogart announced that the Commonwealth's case against Westervelt was closed.

The defense called Mrs. Westervelt, who testified that on the 6th of July, 1874, the day when her husband was, according to the evidence of Mrs. Peers, seen in a street car with Charlie Ross, he remained in the house all day; she remembered it distinctly, as it was her birthday.

Homicide at Steubenville.

STEUBENVILLE, O., September 10.—Frank Keller, keeper of a beer saloon on Fourth street, shot and killed Louis Boyer, a drunken Frenchman, last night about twelve o'clock. Boyer entered Keller's saloon in company with a man named Snyder, and calling for beer were refused. Boyer then attacked Keller, striking him over the head with a heavy cane, whereupon Keller shot him, the ball taking effect in Boyer's brain, killing him almost instantly. Keller gave himself up, and is now confined in the county jail.

Bad Suicide in Wheeling.

WHEELING, September 10.—A German woman, named Hannah Ackermann, committed suicide this morning, by hanging. The cause was ill health and the loss of the last of a large family of children.

Suicide at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.—Z. N. Winkle, deputy clerk of one of the courts of Savannah, Ga., who had been here with his wife for several days past, for his health, took an overdose of morphine last night at his boarding house, 2702 Olive street, and died, notwithstanding the efforts of four physicians to save him. There is no cause assigned for the act.

Crop Reports from Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 10.—The *Commercial* will publish in the morning carefully prepared crop reports from some seventy-five points within the immediate range of the Toledo trade, gathered specially for that paper. From these it appears that the prospect is very gloomy as it appeared to be a few weeks since. Wheat is considerably under the average in product and not so good in condition. Corn is fair in quantity, with an assurance of a good yield. Oats will come up to the average, having suffered materially from storms, but the product is large. Potatoes are abundant in nearly every section, selling at low rates. Fruit is light. Hay averages heavy and is in good heavy condition. On the whole the outlook is far better than was expected sixty, or even thirty days ago.

FROM CANTON, O.

Grand Republican Demonstration—Other Items.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial:

CANTON, O., September 8, 1875.

An immense Republican meeting was held here to-night. It is estimated that there were three thousand people around the speaker's stand. The Alliance gun squad and a lay delegation with torches, four hundred torches from Massillon, the Hayes Club of Canton, with torches, Kirk's Grand Army Band, the Alliance Band, and Osnaburg Band, with the delegation, made the city very lively until eleven o'clock P. M. Governor Woodford of New York, and General Woodworth were the principal speakers. The weather is intensely hot.

Mr. Edward A. Lee, of this city, has joined Ellsler's dramatic company, at Cleveland.

Manufacturers are nearly all running full time. The county fair commences September 28th.

T. F. Kirk, a former Pittsburgher, is teaching a new band at Middle Branch, this county.

The Grand Army Band are engaged for the reunion of the 107th Ohio, to be held at Navarre, September 23.

Pendleton and Governor Allen are to be here on the 28th.

Thirty-five marriage licenses were issued during the month of August.

STORM IN THE NORTHWEST.

Loss of Life on Railroads—Vessels Destroyed on the Lakes.

CHICAGO, September 10.—Accounts of accidents caused by the terrific thunder and rain storms which have visited the Northwest for the past forty-eight hours, are numerous. There seems to have been little loss of life, other than that already reported. On the Northwestern Railroad bridges have been washed away in many places by the torrents of rain, and the wind has done much damage. Several accidents occurred on Lake Michigan last night, but without loss of life. Three yachts were sunk off Twelfth street and one schooner, loaded with lumber, and a large number of smaller craft were capsized and destroyed.

DETROIT, September 10.—The storm of last night was severely felt on the lakes and quite a number of disasters to shipping are reported. The tug Mayflower lost her tow of three barges on Lake Huron. They were loaded with lumber and were water-logged when last seen. The barge Dreadnought was towed into the St. Clair river and soon after sunk. The schooner L. J. Farwell, with a cargo of wheat, ran into the Grand Trunk R. R. dock, Port Huron, and sunk with her decks under. The cargo was insured. At Crawford's quarry the heavy seas carried away a portion of the dock; damage one thousand dollars.

CHICAGO, September 10.—The schooner John Dunn went ashore at the foot of Eighteenth street this evening, and is a total wreck. She carried 600 tons of coal, which she brought from Cleveland. This vessel was built last year, at a cost of $22,000, and was insured for $12,000. The new scow M. J. Gaines went ashore to-day off Twentieth street. She is a total wreck. Loss $7,000; uninsured. The Major N. H. Frey is ashore at superior street, scuttled to prevent her destruction.

Reports received here to-night give additional particulars concerning the storm in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. The damage has been confined chiefly to railroad bridges, though some telegrams speak of injury to fruits, corn, hay and stock. Railroad trains have been delayed for two days at some points. The storm is over now, and the cool, clear weather suggests to most correspondents the probability of heavy frosts to-night.

KINGSTON, N. Y., September 10.—The schooner Erie Queen is ashore at Long Point, with grain.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Adjournment of the General Council—Result of the Creek Election.

OKMULGEE, CREEK NATION, I. T., September 10.—The General Council of the Indian Territory, in session since September 3, adjourned to-day. The adoption of the new constitution for the government of the Indian Territory, as contemplated in the treaties of 1866, was fully discussed. The draft of a constitution prepared by a select committee in July last was interpreted to all the nations and tribes and referred to the next General Council, meeting in May, 1876, for final action.

The Creek election, on the 5th, passed off very quietly. No disturbance of any kind occurred. The choice of the people resulted in the election of Locher Harjo, First Chief, and Ward Coachman, Second Chief. Members of the Creek National Council were also elected. Col. Sam. Checote, the present Chief, a full blood, has held office for two terms and won the respect of all. The Creeks are opposed to a third term. Harjo, the new Chief, is also a full blood, of fair education, and understands the wants of the Indian people. Ward Coachman, Second Chief, is a half breed and has a fair education. Both of these officials were members of the Creek National Council at the time of their election.

On the adjournment of the General Council, a number of Indians from this nation, who were in attendance, were determined to visit the International Indian Agricultural Fair held at Muskogee, September 14 to 18.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Sheriff of Hinds County Speaks for Himself.

MEMPHIS, September 10.—The following, was received from Jackson, Mississippi, at eleven to-night, explains a telegram sent from Edwards to-day, to Attorney General Pierrpont:

JACKSON, September 10, 1875.

To Attorney General Pierrepont, Washington, D. C.:

Did not send the dispatch this morning. There is no protection for life to colored people in my county. The telegram sent was procured to be signed by order of military organization here. For safety to myself and property I could not do otherwise. I am free to confess that my knowledge and convictions are to the contrary.

[Signed] W. H. HARNEY, Sheriff.

JACKSON, September 10, 1875.

To Attorney General Pierrepont:

For my personal safety I desire the telegram sent by me to be kept private.

Respectfully, W. H. HARNEY, Sheriff.

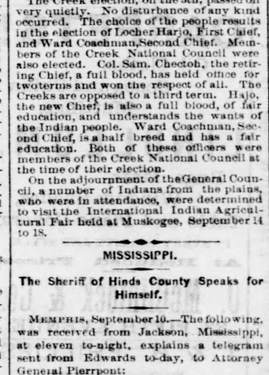
RAILWAY MATTERS.

Dissatisfaction in the Southwest Growing Out of the Fast Mail Arrangements—The Postmaster General Censured.

CINCINNATI, September 10.—There is some feeling manifested in the Southwest touching the action of the Postmaster General in regard to the fast mail matter. It is charged that the officer in question some months since privately arranged with the New York Central road to run a fast mail train between New York and Chicago. On hearing this, Colonel Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made a proposition to run a similar train, not only to Chicago but to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis, that the whole business might be controlled. It is claimed that he was not met fairly by the Department and the proposition was not accepted until the last of August, giving only a few days to build six postal cars to be ready by September 13th, the day the New York Central train was understood to start. The Pennsylvania manager, however, built these cars and notified the Department of their readiness, and received the reply that the Department agents would also be ready. It now transpires that the New York Central has not completed its arrangements and the Postmaster General has notified Colonel Scott that he will not allow the Pennsylvania Railroad to start before the New York Central. The train will start from New York, however, as advertised, whether it carries the mail or not. The action of the Postmaster General, in its apparent discrimination against the Southwest in favor of Chicago, is the subject of much comment and severe criticism.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.



NON-EXPLOSIVE

CARBON OIL!

Best brand in use for the price. Have sold this Oil for eight years with great success. NO ACCIDENT has ever occurred from its use. Orders are being received for this Oil as far South as Georgia and from the States West of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

White River Flour

AND

The Great Irish Soap!

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

PRICES TO-DAY.

10 boxes Lye	$1 00
14 pounds Irish Soap	1 00
13 pounds New White Rice	1 00
17 pounds Gloss Starch	1 00
4 bottles Chow-Chow, Eng	1 00
30 boxes Blue	1 00
10 pounds White Sugar	1 00
8 bottles Mixed Pickles	1 00
12 pounds Soda Crackers	1 00
5 pounds Ground Coffee	1 00
33 packages Extract Coffee	1 00
12 pounds Boston Crackers	1 00
16 pounds Barley	1 00
2 pounds New Uncolored Tea	1 00

All Groceries at Wholesale Prices!

D. M. Jenkins,

20 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE COAL TRADE.

Railway Superior to Water Transportation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Through local pressure and sympathy for the new State of West Virginia, Congress was induced to appropriate a certain sum from the United States Treasury, to construct a dam and lock near the State line, on the Monongahela river. Congress no doubt was made to believe that such an improvement was necessary, to render navigable that river, so as to transport to market more easily the products of the upper valley, and thus aid in the development of the now hidden resources of that region. Such a result would be extremely desirable, provided the scheme was practicable. Congress, in its zeal to accommodate the people of that part of the valley, seems to have forgotten the fact that, for a great part of the year, there is not sufficient water to keep the dam full enough to make it of any account for transportation, and that during much of the remaining portion of the season the river is frozen up. These are questions which Congress should have gravely considered before appropriating money to a system of internal improvements which is rapidly being superseded by another more practical and certain mode.

In this day of railroads and telegraphs, Congress appears to have lost sight of the spirit of the times, which everywhere teaches the lesson that cheap transportation is certain and quick transit between desired points. The failure of some and the superseding of other modes of transportation by railroads, speak volumes in favor of the latter. A few weeks since, communications appeared in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, lauding in glowing terms the efforts to slackwater the Upper Monongahela, as a necessity to the development of that region, and speaking in sneering terms of the possibility of railroads ever accomplishing such a purpose.

It is a well known fact that in every case, when railroads have come in competition with water transportation, the latter have been forced to succumb to the former, thus demonstrating the superiority of the one over the other. Certain and quick transit is the only possibility of preference to railroad transportation.

Although coal is in abundance in pools Nos. 5 and 6, yet not a single coal road exists at this time having any connection with the idea of taking coal to the markets below. This arises from the uncertainty of water navigation, together with the length of time required to pass it through the locks. Large operators say coal in the upper pools is costly at nothing, and will not pay to mine, preferring to pay one thousand dollars per acre in the lower pools. The history of every mining region tells in unmistakable terms that development is dependent on the facilities of transportation, and in all cases, where facilities of railroads, it has been slow and uncertain. Our valley is acknowledged by all to be far behind the age. Instead of sending to market only 65,000,000 bushels of coal, we should now be sending all over the West three times that amount yearly, and have in blast one thousand furnaces working up the rich ores of West Virginia. As a result, it is folly to expect the development of our coal fields by any other process than by means of railroad transportation. The coal fields of the upper valley must be developed by railroads, or lie forever hidden in the native mountains. With a railroad, coal can be shipped at each end of the year, and at all times. At the upper end it can be sent to the East, South and West, at Pittsburgh can be sent East, North and West. During the last year the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad carried over 12,000,000 bushels of coal were shipped to the lower markets by water. Over this the advocates of river transportation were jubilant. They forget that this amount of coal was but an opportunity for shipment for four months, and during all this time the works were all idle and ten thousand miners were out of employment, and why? simply because there was not water. During this same time, the Pennsylvania Railroad, taking last year as a basis, carried to market 85,000,000 bushels and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad 9,000,000 bushels. Look for a moment at the capital lying idle during these four months waiting for water:

110 towboats	$2,200,000
2,000 barges	3,000,000
500 coalboats	375,000
1,500 flats	750,000
Making in all a total of	$6,450,000

A sum sufficient to build the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad from its present terminus to the proposed southern connections, thus giving an outlet to the South for coal which can never be obtained otherwise. The South must have coal, and if we are forgetful of our interests in the future as we have been in the past, the golden opportunity for the full development of our valley will be gone, as the South, soon having exhausted her own elements of fuel, will seek it from some other source. Our neglect has already compelled much of the West to seek its supply of coal from other sources. The want of certain transit to the Northwest has operated seriously against our coal interests, in the opening up of new coal fields. Other things being equal, our coal will always be sought after on account of its superior quality for all puposes. It no longer requires argument to show that coal can be transported by rail to distant points. We have the figures as our proof. Thirty-one out of sixty-one railroads in Ohio carry coal and in 1874 these railroads transported to market 180,957,710 bushels.

The Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad, eighty-nine miles in length, carried 16,471,560 bushels of coal. This road cost $51,000 per mile, and last year its net earnings were $342,443 19 or $3,847 08 per mile. Out of this amount a 10 per cent. dividend was paid to the stockholders, with a considerable balance in the treasury. For much of the distance this road runs along side of a canal. The State of Ohio is fast becoming a mining State—not on account of her water transportation, but because she is reaching out every mining region possible through her system of railroads. She no longer depends on her rivers and canals for sending her products to market. How is it everywhere in our own State, save in our so long neglected valley? The railroads of this State in 1874 transported 29,201,629 tons of anthracite coal and 313,330,710 bushels of bituminous coal—more by bushels than the slackwater of the Monongahela has conveyed to market in the last five years or can ship in the next five years. The Pennsylvania Railroad alone sent to market last year 99,092,130 bushels and the Connelsville Railroad 27,870,560 bushels, and at this time one firm is sending daily to Baltimore and the sea coast one hundred cars of coal *via* the latter road, or at the rate of 9,000,000 bushels per annum. This firm, at one cent profit per bushel, averages three hundred dollars per day, or ninety thousand dollars per annum. It required last year to transport the bituminous coal mined in this State and shipped by rail, 1,011,132 cars, equal to 31,-334 barge loads. Of course in this, the same car was used again and again, and there was no dead stock awaiting the interstate movement of the river. The Pennsylvania Railroad in the same time had a daily average of 1,000 car loads; and yet the advocates of water transportation say it will not pay. The fact of such an immense coal trade, by railroad transportation, is absolute proof that it does pay. The absence of railroad facilities is not only retarding our progress, but is depreciating our values. Business men are seeking other locations. Greene county, tired of waiting on the completion of the Valley Railroad, is providing herself with an outlet by means of her narrow-gauge, and with the "Short Line" completed, will send her rich products east and west instead of sending them to Pittsburgh, her natural market. J. S. V.

As an indication of the extent of the whisky frauds, documentary evidence is in possession of the Government which has warranted the seizure of twenty-three distilleries and thirty six rectifying houses, and implicated over fifty United States gaugers and storekeepers.

AVOID BAD BREAD

BY USING

RISING SUN FLOUR!

Which is made entirely from OLD WHEAT. Dealers need not expect low prices for this brand, as the quality will be kept up regardless of cost.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Capitol-Removing Act Pronounced Constitutional.

WHEELING, September 10.—The *Intelligencer* has information to-night that the Supreme Court of West Virginia, sitting at Charleston, Jefferson county, has decided that the act of the Legislature removing the capital to Wheeling is constitutional and valid. The decision will probably be formally announced in court on Monday.

CASUALTIES.

Depot Watchman at Indianapolis Fatally Injured.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 10.—Thomas Morrow, night watchman at the Central Depot, was caught by the wheels of a passing train this morning and fatally injured. Freight Train Ditched—Three Boys Killed.

CINCINNATI, September 10.—A freight train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was ditched last night near Dilisboro, Ind., and three small boys, named John Moran, Peter Beltner and Lewis Roboestein, all of Aurora, Ind., who were stealing a ride, were crushed to death between two cars.

POLITICAL.

State.

The registry in Berks county shows an increase of 1,175 over last year—735 in the county and 382 in Reading.

The local difference among the Republicans of Indiana county have been settled and the party is once more united. It will give an old-fashioned Republican majority.

That illustrious wanderer, Moncure D. Conway, is announced to lecture in this country on "The Devil." It is hoped that he will give him fits, even if thereby he defeats the entire ticket

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

SECRETARY DELANO has returned to Washington. That nails another sensational lie.

WITHIN the past few days there has been a marked increase in the movement of currency to the West. This indicates the beginning of the marketing of the wheat crop.

THE Comptroller of the Currency requests the various national banks to furnish the amount of tax paid by each respectively to State, county, city and town or other municipal authorities during the year 1874.

THE New York papers seem to be as ignorant of American geography as the English papers are. *Harper's Weekly*, for instance, says that Mr. SANKEY was cordially received by his old neighbors, on his return home, at New Castle, *Delaware!*

AND now the "meddlesome priests" of Indiana are assailing the free school system. At Madison, in that State, they have forbidden the children of their congregations to attend the public schools, under penalty of the forfeiture of the ordinances of the Church.

AT THE recent meeting of the British Scientific Association, the subject of "emotional aphasia" came up for discussion. It was defined to be "a disease in which the patient, whenever he opens his mouth, speaks only nonsense." ALLEN and CARY are both suffering from it.

THE *Catholic Telegraph* of Cincinnati, the organ of Archbishop PURCELL, says that if GEGHAN had *not* been nominated in Hamilton county as the representative of the Catholic Church, the whole ticket would have been overwhelmingly defeated. It will be overwhelmingly defeated, as it is.

JEFF. DAVIS is going to spend a week in Kansas City, during the exposition at that place. He ought to feel at home, there. During the border-ruffian invasions of Kansas in 1855-6, it was one of the principal rendezvous of the pro-slavery robbers and cut-throats to whom, as PIERCE'S, Secretary of War, he rendered so many valuable services.

ANOTHER conflict between the Romish ecclesiastics and the civil authorities, besides that at Montreal, is going on in Canada. In the village of Vercheres a street has been cut through some church land, and notwithstanding that the privy council has affirmed the right of the municipality, the Bishop of Montreal has ordered restitution under penalty of excommunication.

ONE of the leading delegates to the Wisconsin Democratic State Convention last Wednesday was a fellow named DODD. The Indianapolis *Journal* gives an interesting bit of history concerning him. He was formerly a resident of that city, and a leader of the Democracy. During the war he was arrested for complicity in the treasonable movements inaugurated by the Knights of the Golden Circle, but during the period of his temporary confinement in the postoffice building he made his escape from an upper window and fled the country. He is now resuming his natural position as a Democratic "reformer."

THE slim vote given in the Erie Convention for ORANGE NOBLE, a Liberal Republican of 1872, for State Treasurer, is notice to the Liberal Republicans that they are not wanted in the Democratic party. The leaders were determined to have a pure Bourbon ticket, and would rather have a disgraced legislative rooster for a candidate, than a pure man like NOBLE, simply because they want none but original Democrats for nominees. A dirty Democrat is, to them, better than a clean Republican or Liberal Republicans are at liberty to vote the Democratic ticket if they choose; but they are not fit to serve as candidates upon it.

THE Bummers had entire control of the Erie Convention. It was a nest of political scorpions, and its atmosphere was poisoned by their mephitic exhalations. It was that vile embodiment of all that is disreputable in Philadelphia politics, Alderman BILL MCMULLEN, who, with his gang of repeaters and shoulder-hitters behind him, drove the poor old man WRIGHT back into the President's chair, when he shrunk from the loathsome task of nominating PIOLLET; and he was backed in this effort by such salary-grabbers as SPEER and RANDALL. The very lowest elements in the Democratic party controlled the Convention; and thus Pennsylvania is to be added to Ohio as among the notable conquests made by the Bummers in the campaign of 1875.

UPON the present aspect of the business situation, the Cleveland *Manufacturing and Trade Review* says:

We are daily becoming confirmed in our opinion, that if we could earnestly settle down to work out the problem, instead of pouting in the corners like fretful children, or eying each other like a pack of hungry wolves fearing to be suddenly gobbled up entire, that we should leave the stagnant pool we have been anchored in for the past two years, and sail out again over the smooth, clear waters of prosperity. We seem to have become so thoroughly innoculated with a semi-infectious and wholly epidemic distemper, that notwithstanding the brightening up in business in every department, we mope, from very force of habit, whine. We are not alone in this belief, as any one who reads the leading journals of the country can ascertain for himself.

SCHUYLKILL county, the home of PERSHING, is separated from Bradford county, the home of PIOLLET, by only two counties, Luzerne and Wyoming. The two Democratic candidates, therefore, are within a short distance of each other. They are from the northeastern part of the State. The east and the west, the south and the center of the State are all ignored, upon this ticket, and their claims as utterly disregarded as were the claims of decency and manhood. When a decent, honest legislator like PLAYFORD is passed by for a rooster like PIOLLET, the claims of locality could not, of course, be considered. It is of much more importance to conciliate the murderous Mollie Maguires, who go about slaughtering whomsoever they choose in PERSHING'S bailiwick, than it is to consider the claims of the various sections of the State to a place on the ticket.

WALKER, the President of the Alabama State Constitutional Convention, was formerly JEFF. DAVIS' Secretary of War; and after the fall of Sumter he predicted that the rebel flag would float over the capitol at Washington within ninety days. The first sentence of his speech on taking the chair embraced a lie. He said:

"The Constitution framed by our fathers in 1819 was made for a new State, and under it our people grew into a great Commonwealth. That was the sacred edifice, built with such care amid the primeval forests of the Mississippi territory, was dismantled and razed to the ground by alien hands, in a sprit of ruthless iconoclasm."

The Constitution of 1819 was set aside by the Secession Convention of 1861, and a new one was imposed on the people without being submitted to them for ratification. WALKER is a deliberate falsifier, but that doesn't unfit him for the Presidency of a Bourbon Convention.

MR. PERSHING, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is a Bourbon of the first water. His legislative record, during the war, showed where his heart was, in the supreme hour of the national agony. He never uttered a word nor gave a vote that was indicative of sympathy with the cause of the Nation, and, if there was a loyal breath in his body, it was choked in the process of respiration. He was an obstructive, in his own puny way, and while HARTRANFT was nobly battling for the right, in front, PERSHING was firing his poisoned arrows in the rear. He won no honors, as a legislator; and while it is conceded that he maintained his integrity, as a man, he manifested none of that ability which lifts the statesman out of the common rut. He was a bitter partisan, and stood by his party, right or wrong. His record is without a single instance of personal independence, and he has never yet once shown his superiority to his partisan surroundings. He makes a tolerable county judge, but is without marked ability of any kind; and he has no claims, therefore, to the place to which he has been named. The present occupant of the Governor's chair is his superior in every respect, and should be preferred before him without a moment's hesitation on the part of any one.

LAWLESSNESS IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The papers, outside of Pennsylvania, comment with great severity upon the lawlessness which prevails in Luzerne, Carbon, Lehigh and Schuylkill counties. This lawlessness is local, and is confined to the counties named; and the worst of these, by all odds, is Schuylkill county. It is there where the disgraceful murders have lately been committed; and it is there, mainly, that the malevolent and murderous crew known as Molly Maguires, have carried on their work of arson and assassination.

The preservation of the peace in these, as in all other counties of the State, belongs primarily and chiefly to the local authorities. It is their duty to enforce and execute the laws, suppress violence, and punish the red-handed disturbers of the peace. If they are unable to do so, the Govern or must come in with the strong arm of the State, and assist them; but they have no right to call upon him until they have first exhausted their own large and generally ample powers.

That they have *not* used the powers they possess, is plain. If the Sheriff of Schuylkill county had done his duty, there would be no such secret gang of Thugs as the Molly Maguires permitted to exist there. He has the power, if he had the will, to root them out and bring them to justice; but the power is not used; and the men who have lately shot down their victims in cold blood, are permitted to run at large, with as much impunity as if there was no blood on their hands. The disgrace, therefore, of these unavenged murders belongs to those who can, but will not and do not do anything toward arresting or punishing the murderers.

But the Sheriff is not the only responsible peace officer of the county. The Grand Jury has large powers of inquiry, under the direction of the court, and hence it is as much the duty of the court and of the Grand Jury to inquire into this lawlessness as it is of the Sheriff. Have they done so?

Has a single step been taken, judicially, to wipe the stain, away of these bloody outrages? If so, we have failed to hear of it.

Schuylkill county is intensely Democratic, and it has just given to the Democracy a candidate for Governor. Their candidate is the President Judge of the county, and has its judicial power in his hands. Yet murders are committed under his very nose, and the air about him is thick with menacing missives, ornamented with pictures of coffins and pistols, and directed to whoever may become obnoxious to the cut-throats who dominate the county and do as they please, unmolested.

What has Judge PERSHING done toward their exposure and suppression? Nothing. He knows that there is an organized band of Thugs existing within his bailiwick. He knows that when they mark a man as obnoxious and give him warning to clear out, they invariably take his life if he does not heed their warning. And he knows, moreover, that they carry on these operations boldly and almost openly. Yet he has never done anything to stop it. *He* does not seem to feel disgraced by deeds which bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of every Pennsylvanian outside of the infected atmosphere of the coal regions. *He* does not seem to regard this condition of things as at all anomalous or extraordinary; and he sits upon the bench, while the bullets of the masked murderers fly thick and fast, as unconcerned as if it were the mere by-play of a Democratic convention. Evidently he considers murder and arson as among the reserved rights of his Democratic friends in Schuylkill county, with which it would be impolitic and dangerous to interfere.

And this man, who judicially looks on these outrages without concern, is proposed to occupy the Governor's place. It is the purpose of his party to put him where he must pass upon the final appeal for the exercise of the power of the State to put down domestic violence. Is it safe to entrust him with that power? If he has failed, as a judge, to exercise the powers of his position to put down the midnight disturbers of the peace, can he be relied upon to respond when the despairing cry of the Sheriff goes up to the Governor for help? We should say not.

The State is disgraced enough, already, by the violence which has carried all before it, heretofore, in Schuylkill county; and she cannot bear the further disgrace of a Governor in sympathy with the assassins. We want no representative of the Molly Maguires in the Governor's chair. The fearful and unfaithful judge cannot be moulded into a faithful Governor; and he will not be entrusted with State power, we are confident, until our ballots are cast under the terror of the pistols and coffins which are the chief stock in trade of the men who, Judge PERSHING permitting, now control Schuylkill county.

POOR WALLACE! HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

WALLACE is United States Senator, but he has ceased to be a power in his party. He succeeded, upon a count of noses, in getting himself elected, last year, to the Presidency of the State Convention, but immediately afterwards let the Convention slip out of his hands. His candidate for Supreme Judge, Ross, of Montgomery, was ignominiously beaten, and CLYMER, BUCKALEW and RANDALL carried off the honors of victory over him.

He took the same man into the Convention at Erie, this year, as his candidate for Governor, and has been again beaten, by the same men. The combination which nominated PERSHING was led by RANDALL, SPEER and the personal enemies of WALLACE, and they have thus twice put the mark of defeat upon the Senator's bosom friend and representative.

But the victory was not confined to this nomination. His candidate for State Treasurer was PLAYFORD, of Fayette. PLAYFORD was his henchman—his faithful armor-bearer and valiant supporter; but the anti-WALLACE leaders were too many for him. They picked out the most disreputable candidate before the Convention, a brazen-faced demagogue, as mean as CARY and as odious as TWEED, one PIOLLET, of Bradford, and nominated him triumphantly over PLAYFORD. So poor a creature was this PIOLLET known to be that the President of the Convention, HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT, an honorable, upright man, became disgusted and tried to adjourn the Convention to prevent his nomination; but rowdyism and demagogism were rampant, and poor WRIGHT was driven back, in captivity, to the chair, and compelled to announce the nomination of a man whom he knew to be unfit, and whom he cannot, in conscience, vote for.

The triumph of the anti-WALLACE men was thus complete. The Senator was betrayed in the house of his friends, and when his enemies had him down they trampled upon him mercilessly. He is, for the present, at least, powerless in his party; and the Bummers, the Alderman MCMULLENS, the PIOLLETS, the salary grabbing SPEERS and RANDALLS are the leaders of the party. Decent men like WRIGHT, PLAYFORD and Ross have to pass to the rear, and be crowded out of sight. Office seeking judges and legislative roosters are the men for the hour, and the few decent men still in the Democratic ranks have nothing left to them but to hang their heads in shame and pray, secretly, for the defeat of the Bummers and Communists who have assumed temporary control of their party.

PUTTING A WOLF TO WATCH THE SHEEP.

PIOLLET, the nominee of the Democratic State Convention for State Treasurer, was at one time a member of the State Legislature, and left behind him an intolerably bad odor. We are not able, now, to give the details; but our recollection of the facts is that he was detected either in receiving a bribe or in negotiating for the receipt of a bribe. This was in the days when Bradford county was Democratic, and when bank charters were procured from the Legislature by the direct use of money. PIOLLET, in such a legislative atmosphere as then prevailed, was a representative Democrat, and went with the rest of his party friends in denouncing banks and bank paper, yielding a charter, here and there, whenever the applicants understood how to use the necessary appliances. The misfortune of PIOLLET was that he managed his negotiations badly, and was detected in his bungling operations. He was probably not much worse than his colleagues, but he suffered himself to be found out. He retired from public life, at that time, under the vile stench his want of skill had stirred up, and has not since been heard of; but the Democracy of Bradford have always stuck to him, in spite of his bad record, and now the Democracy of the State have made his acts their own by putting him forward as their representative man.

REFORM AT A DISCOUNT.

Reform is a grand word, but like Liberty, it has been much abused. The Democratic party in this State is very anxious, in words, for State Reform, and is particularly anxious, on paper, to effect a purification of the State Treasury; but in its action it belies its words. It prates about reform and demands honesty in our State offices; and then presents as its candidate for State Treasurer, a man with unclean hands, and with a record which no real friend of Reform need envy. It preaches Reform and practices the reverse by nominating a man so odious that the President of their Convention was driven into an effort to run away from him. When men like HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT refuse to muster under PIOLLET, it is time for all other Democratic friends of decency and honesty to get out of the ranks.

THERE is a perceptible difference between the two platforms in this State upon the Currency question, but the difference is all in favor of the view taken by our friends. The Republican platform is brief, terse and pointed; and inasmuch as the Democrats will try to make it appear that our party occupies other and different ground, we reproduce it:

Eighth. Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency *adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country*, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

The necessity for brevity and terseness in such a platform, prevented any enlargement upon the general principle here set forth; but the Republicans of Allegheny county have interpreted this part of the platform, and put its general declaration into a practical and specific shape, as follows:

Resolved, That we indorse the declaration of our State platform in favor of a national currency, adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country; and, that we protest against any efforts at contraction, or attempts to force resumption at an arbitrary date as hindrances to that growth of confidence which must precede a return to national prosperity. We therefore urge upon the next Congress the duty of repealing that section of the act of last Congress which fixed a date for resumption, leaving to the unimpeded energies of the country the task of working out its deliverance from the present depression.

That is where the Republicans of Allegheny county and of Pennsylvania stand; and it is a far better platform, in all respects, than that adopted by the Erie Convention.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There once was a time in the good long ago
When 'twas modestly said "she's two strings to her bow"—
But the modern girl fancies 'tis hardly the thing
Unless she can say "I've two beaux on the string."

The editor of the *Post* should eat some fish.

The great question of the hour: how to keep "the school question" out of politics.

That vicious little wasp, pirate Semmes, is engaged in the paradoxical business of raising honey for the market.

Martin county, Minnesota, swells with pride over the reflection that she will have 30,000 bushels of beans this year.

Clara Louise Kellogg is engaged in translating a scientific work from the French. She will probably annotate it, also.

The cod fishing on the Labrador coast this season has proved a total failure, and misery is imminent for the winter.

One of those Connecticut Smith sisters has completed a literal translation of the Bible from the original. It will be bound in calf.

The irrepressible Ohio idiot has commenced taking political straws on railway trains. He is a bigger nuisance than the peanut fiend.

An aspiring lady of Utica, New York, is expending $16,000 to put a spire two hundred and fifty feet high on one of the churches of that city.

"Wilkes Booth is said to have been seen in Paris. It isn't a bad idea to revive Wilkes Booth." Just so; he'll do to alternate with Jeff. Davis.

Governor Tilden has, since the 1st of January, pardoned sixty-nine criminals out of prison. This is one way of promoting Democratic "reform."

Some of the Delaware farmers complain that they have tried in vain to make peach brandy this year, the saccharine material being absent from the fruit.

According to the Troy *Times* the Bessemer Steel Works of that city never turned out a greater quantity of work per week than at the present time.

Charles Nordhoff estimates that Georgia has lost fifty thousand people by emigration since the close of the war. Georgia is an attractive State—to move out of.

A "consecrated temple of reconciled ecclesiastical enmities," is what Dean Stanley calls Westminster Abbey. That's because the occupants are all dead.

Blood powders is a new invention, intended for the use of invalids who have not enough of their own to go around. Bill Allen's attention is invited to this fact.

The salmon season on the Columbia river closed on the first instant. The quantity is less than that of the previous season, but the business has been more profitable.

A French medical journal reports a cure by bromide of potassium of a case of apparent hydrophobia; hydrophobic symptoms in a man who had been bitten by a rabid dog.

A Georgia paper says: "And now the dried peach business threatens to absorb all the attention of our interior towns to the exclusion of cotton futures." A profit able exchange.

The Ohio Western Reserve folks are arranging for the manufacture of a mitey Centennial cheese, to weigh something like 29,000 pounds, nearly fifteen tons, and to cost over $18,000.

The modern dress mania outstrips understanding. Hardly a woman now thinks of what dress becomes her, as an individual; no age is too juvenile for rouge or too old for flimsy *outre* decoration.

A double marriage took place in an Iowa cornfield a few days ago, between a couple of young fellows who stalked from home with their girls ostensibly to go to the circus. They were in love up to the ears.

A radical change in the organic structure of the Democratic party is contemplated in the substitution of apple-jack and cider, with a liberal dash of brandy or sherry, for whisky as a fundamental doctrine of political faith.

PERSONAL.

Josiah Cobb, one of three Baltimore survivors of the Dartmoor prison, died last Sunday.

Mark Twain recently gave a reading in Newport, and a lively sheet of that city is so unkind as to say: "Mr. Clemens' manner suggested his own remark that he had seen slower people than he was—more listless, apathetic—but they were dead."

The following letter was picked up in a street of Vincennes, Ind., the other day: "Dear Jane, I want you to keep your brother Tom out of the parlor when I come to see you. Last night he put four grass burs on the sofa, and you know I had on linen. If he does it again I'll kill him, as heaven is my judge."

London papers say that Miss Kate Dickinson, on whom Col. Valentine made his brutal assault, has received through Sir William Jenner an autograph letter from the Queen, expressing her majesty's feelings of greatest sympathy and kindness to Miss Dickinson, and requesting that a photograph of Miss Dickinson might be sent to her majesty.

Persistence. Ten years ago a man named Richard Hampton broke the shop window of a harmless watchmaker in Woolwich, England. He was sent to prison for nine months, and on the very day of his discharge returned to Woolwich and smashed the same window. This time the court gave him eighteen months; and once more, on the day his sentence expired, he returned and again broke the same window. His third sentence was for ten years but the other day he was, for good conduct, discharged on a ticket of leave, having served nearly eight years. Promptly, for the fourth time, he went straight to Woolwich and once more smashed the same window, and being thereupon brought into court for a fourth sentence, he remarked that he would break that window as often as he got the chance, for the rest of his life. He is now in for another ten years.

PRE HISTORIC MAN.

Relics Along The Monongahela—"Roads vs. Hearths"—Foot Prints in Sandstone, etc.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your correspondent W. De H., in a short, rambling but agreeable article headed "That Ancient Road," took occasion to notice a communication of mine concerning an ancient road recently discovered in West Virginia. He said it was an old story revamped, that this "wonderful discovery" was not new to him. Nowhere did the writer speak of this as a wonderful discovery, though he does consider it "wonderful" enough.

It is rather curious that the same gentleman, ex-Governor Pierpont, who called this ancient road of West Virginia to W. De H.'s attention so long ago as 1853, also called it to the attention of the writer this summer. But W. De H. did not regard the discovery as anything remarkable, thought it probably only an ancient *hearth* or hearths, of which he cited examples along the Ohio, formed of flat stone a few feet below the surface and varying from three to six feet in diameter.

To the mind of the writer an ancient "hearth" presents no more interest as a "road," and should this West Virginia discovery turn out to be after all only simply hearths—and no road at all—the mystery of their uses still remains to perplex the antiquarian.

But since W. De H. examined those hearths in 1853 more has been learned—they have "grown," it appears, considerably. The "spots" do not convey any such ideas of hearths as he refers to at all, viz: five or six feet in diameter. The writer saw evidence of the road for nearly 100 feet in one place, many of the stones forming it having rolled down to the water's edge, though several feet in width all along the edge still remained. At other points he examined it by digging down, and everywhere on a given line or range he struck the "hearths." Several well informed persons told me they had measured its width at frequent points in a distance of eleven miles alone the river, and everywhere it was fifteen feet wide, and long sections of it were reported to be intact. If we admit the evidence this is a use of "road" and no mistake. But W. De H. empirically says "roads have not been discovered among pre-historic remains."

W. De H. then enters into a general discussion of the antiquity of our pre-historic remains. He says: "We accord to the mounds an antiquity of 2,000 years. This is high enough for practical purposes." This is a rather curious statement coming from such excellent authority as I believe its author to be. But can't he add a few ciphers to the figures, for really as patriotic Americans we should not let the pyramids of Egypt lead our mounds to such an extent—we should patronize home industries. But W. De H. does not rest with his antiquities on the mound builders alone—there are, it appears, glimpses of human occupancy of this continent anterior to them. Very likely, but pray let us have more known of the modern mound builders before we take up those real old first settlers. They will "keep" for a long time yet.

The conjecture of the writer that "pre historic men"—even the mound builders of yesterday as he must say now, were coexistent with the mammouth animals on this continent has not been noticed. The recent discovery of a well preserved tooth of the *elephas primegens* in the Monongahela, covered by only a few inches of gravel, to some extent supports the idea that they were contemporaneous. But no such elephant grazed on our hills 2,000 years ago, nor 4,000 years ago—we have enough of the world's history to settle that point.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from New Geneva, on the Monongahela, gives a detailed description of the "pictured rocks" there. On these brown sandstone rocks, he says, are quite distinct tracks of elk, fawns, bears, turkeys, geese and cranes; but, by far the most strange, are *human foot prints*, some with and some without moccasins. The writer let loose some rather wild speculations on the subject, but wisely adds, "but I have as good a right to guess at things we know nothing about as anybody else." He had been calling them foot-prints of the mound builders, simply because mounds were all about on the hills—a natural enough conclusion.

Will not W. De H., or others of our antiquarians, make a trip up the river and put all the recent discoveries together, and then give them to us in clear, intelligible shape? There is an interesting field between New Geneva and Fairmont, West Virginia. T. P. R.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES

The Ohio Glass Company at Bellaire, has just finished a shipment of three car loads of glassware to Detroit, Mich.

Some Akron, Ohio, capitalists propose to start an insurance company, known as the People's Mutual, with a capital of $50,000.

From the clay pits around New Brunswick, New Jersey, 335,000 tons of clay, valued at $1,010,000, are annually taken out.

The Glasgow furnaces, near Port Washington, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, employ trains. He is a bigger nuisance than the peanut fiend.

An aspiring lady of Utica, New York, is expending $16,000 to put a spire two hundred and fifty feet high on one of the churches of that city.

"Wilkes Booth is said to have been seen in Paris. It isn't a bad idea to revive Wilkes Booth." Just so; he'll do to alternate with Jeff. Davis.

Governor Tilden has, since the 1st of January, pardoned sixty-nine criminals out of prison. This is one way of promoting Democratic "reform."

Some of the Delaware farmers complain that they have tried in vain to make peach brandy this year, the saccharine material being absent from the fruit.

According to the Troy *Times* the Bessemer Steel Works of that city never turned out a greater quantity of work per week than at the present time.

Charles Nordhoff estimates that Georgia has lost fifty thousand people by emigration since the close of the war. Georgia is an attractive State—to move out of.

A "consecrated temple of reconciled ecclesiastical enmities," is what Dean Stanley calls Westminster Abbey. That's because the occupants are all dead.

Blood powders is a new invention, intended for the use of invalids who have not enough of their own to go around. Bill Allen's attention is invited to this fact.

The salmon season on the Columbia river closed on the first instant. The quantity is less than that of the previous season, but the business has been more profitable.

A French medical journal reports a cure by bromide of potassium of a case of apparent hydrophobia; hydrophobic symptoms in a man who had been bitten by a rabid dog.

A Georgia paper says: "And now the dried peach business threatens to absorb all the attention of our interior towns to the exclusion of cotton futures." A profit able exchange.

The Ohio Western Reserve folks are arranging for the manufacture of a mitey Centennial cheese, to weigh something like 29,000 pounds, nearly fifteen tons, and to cost over $18,000.

The modern dress mania outstrips understanding. Hardly a woman now thinks of what dress becomes her, as an individual; no age is too juvenile for rouge or too old for flimsy *outre* decoration.

A double marriage took place in an Iowa cornfield a few days ago, between a couple of young fellows who stalked from home with their girls ostensibly to go to the circus. They were in love up to the ears.

A radical change in the organic structure of the Democratic party is contemplated in the substitution of apple-jack and cider, with a liberal dash of brandy or sherry, for whisky as a fundamental doctrine of political faith.

PERSONAL.

Josiah Cobb, one of three Baltimore survivors of the Dartmoor prison, died last Sunday.

Mark Twain recently gave a reading in Newport, and a lively sheet of that city is so unkind as to say: "Mr. Clemens' manner suggested his own remark that he had seen slower people than he was—more listless, apathetic—but they were dead."

The following letter was picked up in a street of Vincennes, Ind., the other day: "Dear Jane, I want you to keep your brother Tom out of the parlor when I come to see you. Last night he put four grass burs on the sofa, and you know I had on linen. If he does it again I'll kill him, as heaven is my judge."

London papers say that Miss Kate Dickinson, on whom Col. Valentine made his brutal assault, has received through Sir William Jenner an autograph letter from the Queen, expressing her majesty's feelings of greatest sympathy and kindness to Miss Dickinson, and requesting that a photograph of Miss Dickinson might be sent to her majesty.

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$427,412 over the corresponding month of last year, of which $1,571,438 was in foreign vessels, and $1,223,881 in American vessels; of which there was to England $1,022,659, to Germany $484,255, to Belgium $389,464, to Ireland $377,620, to Venezuela $95,604, to Italy $78,550, to the British West Indies $74,781, to France $66,172, to Austria $63,118, to the Netherlands $48,540. The leading items were: provisions, $603,912; refined petroleum, $847,088; wheat, $478,272; corn, $232,472; tobacco, $76,438; flour, $97,275; leather and manufacturers, $55,588; crude petroleum, $66,173; tallow, $47,384; molasses, $36,059; drugs and chemicals, $21,161.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A report presented to the Technical Society of St. Petersburg shows that a large portion of the manufacturing establishments of Russia are in the hands of foreigners. In the district of St. Petersburg, foreigners own twenty-eight out of thirty-two; in the province of Moscow twenty-two out of forty-seven; in the district of the Vistula six out of fourteen, and in the Baltic provinces twenty-one. There are 167 works in Russia for the construction of engines, exclusive of the Imperial establishments, and three-fourths of these make locomotives and other railway plant. Large numbers of the locomotives used on Russian railways are nevertheless made in this country. The 167 establishments mentioned above use engines of over 6,000 horse power, and employ 41,382 workmen. They consume yearly 138,000 tons of pig iron, 104,388 tons of wrought iron, and 427,000 tons of fuel. The iron works of the Ural alone produce seventy per cent. of all the pig iron obtained in Russia, but there is room for many more iron works in that region, especially since the discovery of large coal fields within railway distance of them.

A Tennessee farmer whose crops, stock, etc., were damaged by the late floods to the extent of $2,000, gained, by deposit on 550 acres, soil from one to eighteen inches thick, which he values at $10 an acre. His clear gain from the floods is $2,900.

The annual reunion of the Presbyterians of the Cumberland Valley, from Harrisburg to Martinsburg, will take place at the Cumberland Valley camp meeting grounds near Oakville station, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, next Tuesday.

Two manatees, or "sea-cows," are now the attraction at the Zoological Garden in Philadelphia.

A Popular Error Corrected.

It is an absurd but very common error to suppose that a disordered condition of the liver can be remedied by a simple cathartic. Such is, however, far from being the case. Cathartics do not touch the liver at all. It is only when (as in the case of MOFFAT'S Stomach Bitters) the laxative principle is combined with the tonic and stimulative elements, that the great secretive gland is directly acted upon. The Bitters, although sufficiently laxative to relieve the bowels moderately, do not owe their anti-bilious effects to purgation merely, but to their power of rousing the liver from its inaction and impelling it to secrete and distribute the bile in sufficient quantities for the purposes of digestion and evacuation. Its effect upon the stomach and bowels is such as to insure the regular discharge of the functions without the prevent abstraction or vitiation of the biliary fluid—in other words, to secure entire co operation with the liver.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. E. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. W. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES K. STEVENSON.....Secretary

THE GREAT HAIR RESTORER
FOR GREY HAIR OR BALD HEADS.
London Hair Color, Restorer & Dressing
How to cultivate and insure beautiful hair to the latest period of life. Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely, without deception, restore Grey Hair to its Original Color, Health, Softness, Lustre and Beauty, and produce hair on Bald Heads of its original growth and color. Also all other Celebrated Hair Preparations.
Sold at the Family Drug and Prescription Store of
DILLIAN RIERS,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor
No. 54 SIXTH STREET.
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBEING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

FIFTY PER CENT.
SAVED!
No power is so costly as that of human muscle, and Fifty Per Cent. of the power required to run a Sewing Machine may be saved by using the
LIGHT RUNNING
"DOMESTIC."
IT MAKES THE
LOCK STITCH
With the least and most simple machinery of any SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It, therefore, WEARS LESS than any other, and combines, with its remarkable simplicity and ease of running, great quietness of operation with a wonderful range of work. Don't fail to examine it.
FOR SALE BY
Jas. Caldwell & Co.,
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

J. G. WEIR & BROS.,
COACH AND WAGON BUILDER

Corner of Washington and Poplar Sts.,
Near the Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agents for the TORSION SPRING CO.
BUSINESS WAGONS A SPECIALTY. 8

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for circular.
E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,
Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
Saturday, September 11th.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS
IN
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS!
New Black and Colored Dress Silks,
All Qualities, from Lowest to Finest.
At 12½c, Very Desirable New Plaid Dress Goods.
At 18½c, 22c and 23c, Choice New Fall Dress Goods.
Bargains Unsurpassed in this Country
IN
Black All Wool Cashmeres,
All Qualities, from 62½c to $1 75.
AND
Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 23c to 87½c.
An Immense Stock of all the Different Qualities.
GREAT VARIETY OF
New Camels' Hair Cloth.
New Fall Plaids, choicest colors.
Plaid Camels Hair Cloth, extra fine.
New Cashmeres, Sateens, Serges.
New Alpacas and Mohair Lustres, all colors.
Fine Camels' Hair and Cashmere Plaids.
New Delleges, Poplins and Suitings, all kinds.
New Mourning Dress Goods, great variety.
Children's Dress Goods, everything desirable.
New Skirting Moreens, all colors.
Extraordinary Inducements Offered in
Black Dress Silks,
From $1 00 to $3 50.
COLORED DRESS SILKS, all new shades.
NEW LADIES' READY MADE SUITS.
NEW SACQUES, SHAWLS, &c.
WILLIAM SEMPLE.
CARPETS.
JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!
During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices regard less of cost. THIS WILL CLOSE OUT many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.
At Less Than Actual Cost.
A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.
ROOFS.
Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,
119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in Any Part of the United States
Iron Roof Frames
AND
Iron Mill Buildings
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Corrugated Iron,
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.
NICKEL AND SILVER PLATING.
Mansfield & Co.
ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
Nickel and Silver Plating
AND
POLISHING,
In the most prompt and satisfactory manner, and at reasonable rates.
No. 13 Second Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Pittsburgh Wire Works,
ESTABLISHED 1842,
No. 35 Market Street.
I have associated with me in my business of Manufacturing Wire, PATRICK C. DEAN as an equal partner, under the firm name and style of JAMES R. TAYLOR & CO.
Said partnership to date from JUNE 1, 1875, and continue

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

C. H. HILL,

No. 100 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

vvss

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 10, 1875.

The general situation among the banks is one of activity, the usual report being of actively employed funds and a more widespread demand for money from first-class borrowers than for some time past. There are, of course, instances in which individual banks have large amounts of surplus funds still on hand, and *per contra*, instances were reported where discounts were refused, on account of the exhaustion of loanable surplus at the banks referred to. The general condition of the loan market, however, taken as a whole, seems to be one of moderately active capital, with money abundant enough to take all the first-class paper offering at moderate rates. Exchange continues abundant, ruling generally at par between the banks with exceptional cases where a slight discount was made. The New York advices to-day indicate considerable excitement in the Gold Room, and a complete control of the market by the bull clique, aided by the scarcity of cash gold, and somewhat influenced by the political movements of the season. The premium was advanced 1¼ per cent. today, and at one time went as high as 117, closing at 116¾. The squeeze in gold is feed down the price for sterling exchange, actual transactions in sixty days, sterling being reported as low as $4 80@4 81½, the asking rates for bankers' bills being $4 82 for sixty days and $4 84 for sight. This, it will be seen, brings the price of exchange down nearly to a point at which gold can be brought into this country to advantage, and the effects of the gold corner may thus be used to remedy the evil itself. The stock market in New York to-day was quiet without important movements to note. Advices from London this afternoon were to the effect that: "Consols have fallen back one point since the close of business yesterday, and are now 94¾. The feature of the stock market has been a sudden rise in Erie, under strong purchases. Shares have advanced 1¾ per cent. and are quoted at 17¾. The explanation of the rise is in the fact of the election of new directors of the company, supposed to be pledged to the support of the European shareholders. The general markets are quiet. To-morrow the Exchange will be closed for repairs, so that street quotations only will be had."

The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 A. M.	1:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
September 10, 1875.					
Gold	116	116¼	116¼	116½	116¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	124½		124½		124½
5-20's, 1865	118¾		118¾		118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾		118¾		118¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	120				120
5-20's, 1867	120¼				120¼
5-20's, 1868	120¾				120¾
10-40's	116				116
10-40's, coupons	117½				117½
Currency 6's	122				122
7-30's, 1st issue	117½				118
Western Union Tel	81	80½	80½	80	80
Quicksilver		16		15¾	15¾
Pacific Mail	36¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Panama	135	135		135	140
Adams Express	107			107½	109
Wells-Fargo Express	72			70	70
American Express	50			49	49
United States Express	70			70	
N. Y. Central	105	105		104¾	104¾
Erie	17¾	17¾		17¾	17¾
Michigan Central	91	91		91	91
Lake Shore	87½			87½	87½
Illinois Central	97			97	97
Cleveland & Pitts	90			90	90
Chicago & North'w	40¾			39¾	39¾
Rock Island				107½	107½
St. Paul common	37½	38¼		38¼	38¼
Do. preferred	75	75		75	75
Wabash common	6	6		6	6
Fort Wayne	100	100		100	100
Ohio & Mississippi	19½	19½		19½	19½
Union Pacific	73¾	73¾		73¾	73¾
Harlem	127			127	127
Hannibal & St. Joe	22	22		22	22
Atlantic & Pac'c Tel					
Do. preferred				11½	11
Iron Mountain	17			17	17
C. C. & I. C					
South Carolina, 6's				45	45
South Carolina, 7's				62	62
Missouri 6's				102	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			58¾
Reading	50¾		
New Jersey Central	113½		
Oil Creek	99¾		
Lehigh Valley			62¾
Allegheny Valley	40¾		
Central Transp'n Co	47¼		
Empire Transp'n Co			
Tr. C. and St. L. m.	25½	26	54

—Rumors are abundant in the financial world, about the reorganization of Erie. Concerning the view taken in Wall street of the situation of this line, the *Herald* says:

"When it became known that Sir Edward Watkin had sailed for Europe in the Russia Erie stock suddenly advanced on the hypothesis that the titled investigator had something very important to communicate to the London stockholders. This idea was strengthened by the fact that the baronet's previous cablegrams had been made known on the London Stock Exchange, and were supposed to be favorable to a reorganization of the company and its affairs, placed once more in the hands of the stockholders for the development of their interests.

"Mr. David A. Wells, it was understood, had been named in place of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow as a director, but on inquiry gentlemen were questioned in regard to the matter by a *Herald* representative, declined either to affirm or deny the statement. Of course, the position of Mr. Wells is well known on all financial matters; his 'Cross of Free Trade' in the August number of the *Atlantic Monthly* occasioned no comment, but from his letter, dated at Watch Hill, on August 25, as an eminent banker in this city, it may reasonably be inferred that every measure of inflation will meet his views, and that a new issue of Erie stock at no distant day may be confidently expected. If Mr. Wells' counsels prevail in the accredited organization of the new Board of Directors of the North River Savings Bank (Mr. John Hoopes, formerly Chairman of the Erie Protection Committee, protests warmly against the present Anglo-American bargain and sale, and does not hesitate to say that the Jewett-Barlow combination was in the interest of Jay Gould. There are many men, too, on Wall street who declare that the appointment of Jewett, prior to the appointment of himself as receiver, were very suspicious; for instance, when the stock was depressed the receiver's report was made, signed by the President—the bad business was revealed, and if Mr. Jewett had been short of the stock he could not have played more effectually into the hands of the bears."

—The London *Times* of the 27th ult. supplies the annexed information: The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 25th inst., gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£ 3,394,723	Dec.	£ 28,669
Public deposits	4,068,265	Inc.	438,579
Other deposits	22,538,262	Dec.	438,535

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£13,4-6,352	No change.	
Other securities	10,753,776	Dec.	£145,299
Notes unemployed	15,699,630	Inc.	278,159

The amounts of notes in circulation are £27,926,276, being a decrease of £237,940, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £29,327,906, showing a decrease of £56,987 when compared with the preceding return; the home circulation of coin having absorbed £86,000 during the week.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending to-day shows an increase in Treasury bonds of £552,000, in present deposits of £251,200, in cash of £3,880, and in discounts and advances of £79,600. There is a decrease of £78,000 in the notes in circulation, and the proportion between bullion and circulation is now 86¾ per cent. The account seems to show that the absorption of floating capital by Treasury bonds, though still going on, does not suffice to take up the large amount seeking employment.

The return of the Bank of Berlin is more difficult to read from the extreme disarrangement which has overtaken the German currency through the process of conversion now going on. For the week ending August 28 it shows a decrease of £830,000 in notes in circulation, of £309,000 in cash and of £428,800 in discounts and advances, as well as of £2,850,000 in the item "sundry debtors." The increases are of little importance, being merely some £50,000 in the notes of other banks, and £9,000 due to sundry creditors. The decrease in circulation is probably occasioned by the withdrawal of notes under a certain denomination to a great extent, but the account would seem to imply a diminution in the volume of business as well.

—The following table gives a list of the principal issues the stock of which is dealt in on the San Francisco Exchange, the capital—amounting in the aggregate to $240,280,693, the total amount of dividends and assessments and the ground owned by them:

Name.	Capital.	Dividends.	Assessments.	Feet
California	$24,000,000			600
Savage	11,200,000	$4,460,000	$1,291,000	771
Belcher	10,000,000	17,185,000	1,000,000	600
Alpha Consol'td	3,000,000		15,000	300
Consol. Virginia	15,000,000	1,245,000	1,245,000	720
Mariposa L. & M	15,000,000		200,000	1300
Crown Point	10,000,000	1,538,000	605,000	600
Eureka (Cal.)	2,000,000	2,091,000		1,600
Choller Potosi	2,800,000	3,080,000	882,000	1,400
Caledonia	2,000,000		100,000	1,500
Empire	5,000,000	713,500	465,484	750
Justice	10,000,000		1,000,000	1,400
Gould & Curry	16,800,000	3,628,893	1,400,000	933
Hale & Norcross	7,000,000		800,000	3,000
Overman	2,000,000	1,588,000	1,040,000	600
Imperial	10,000,000	1,267,500	1,470,000	1,200
Kentuck	10,000,000	1,355,000	1,225,000	184
Ophir	10,080,000	1,491,400	2,034,400	1,000
Yellow Jacket	6,000,000	2,358,000	2,184,000	957
Meadow Valley	6,000,000	1,200,000	270,000	600
Best & Belcher	10,800,000	2,057,500	420,000	3,000
Raymond & Ely	3,000,000	1,275,000	900,000	2,640
Consolidated Am'gador	3,000,000	4,210,000	Not.	1,850
Northern Belle (new)	5,000,000	150,000	Not	1,600
Eureka Consolidated	5,000,000	950,000	Not.	
Baltimore Consolidated	8,400,000		403,000	1,050
Bullion	10,000,000		1,800,000	943

—The New York *Bulletin* says: "Our latest London mail advices are to the 28th ult. The financial articles all speak of the plethoric condition of the market as reflecting the inactive condition of trade, manufactures and other industries usually requiring large capital. A city dispatch to the Manchester *Examiner* (27th) says: 'One of the most important and enterprising banks has to-day refused deposits, not bearing now any even 1 per cent. thereon without the prospect of loss. It fact money cannot be employed at this rate. Nearly every monetary institution is "over" with money at this quotation. Bills are scarce, and they are hardly to be got at all, except at 1½ per cent.'

—The total amount of legal tenders and national bank notes cancelled and retired from circulation since July 1, 1874, is, in round numbers, $25,000,000, nearly $18,000,000 being the voluntary surrender of national banks under the provisions of the act of June 22, 1874. The indications are that the banks will henceforth rapidly deposit legal tenders for the redemption of the circulating notes in order to avail themselves of the premium upon the bonds held as security for such circulation. The amount of six per cent. bonds in the hands of the Treasurer is but little over $40,000,000, while the ten-forties and new fives make up nearly the entire amount held as security. Neither of these issues are likely to be disturbed for years, and bankers are now anxious to replace them with the four and a half per cent. bonds, the sale of which is to follow the funding of the five per cents. The National Gold Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco on Tuesday surrendered $300,000 of its circulation, depositing that amount in coin with the Assistant Treasurer in New York and receiving $255,000 in bonds and a telegraphic transfer order for $20,000 in gold in San Francisco. The Western National Bank of Baltimore on the 1st inst. surrendered $3,000 of its circulation, and on Saturday the National Bank of San Antonio, Texas, surrendered $50,000. Cashier Sutton, the President of the latter institution, visited the Treasury in person. He said it was no longer profitable to hold the circulating notes, while the premium on United States bonds was so high, and preferred to profit by the sale of the bonds now than wait for specie payments. The First National Bank of Charlotte, North Carolina, has ordered $25,000 of its circulation, the First Jamestown, of New Jersey, $25,000, and the Sixth New York $97,300.

MONEY

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 116¾.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Money active at 5@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $309,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $119,000. Clearings $12,000,000. Dry goods imports $620,693.

GOLD

Strong and higher, opening at 115¾, advanced to 116¾, reacted to 116¾, rose to 117 and closed at 116¾. The rates paid for borrowing were ⅛@2-32, 3-32, ¼, and 5-16 of 1 per cent. per diem, the closing rate being 1 per cent. The unusually small supply of gold at this point enables a few speculators in the Gold Room to put up the price at will, and is so to exact high borrowing rates, although to-day the action of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention on the currency question was made use of to bull the market.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm at an advance of from ⅛@⅜ per cent. Railroad bonds strong. State securities quiet. At a meeting of the New York Produce Exchange, a stat in relation was presented by the President showing net profits for the quarter, ending with the end of the month, of $1,000,000. A semi-quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. was declared payable October 1. The reinvestments and subscriptions were active during the forenoon, but became dull in the afternoon. Erie was the card and, after selling at 18¾, declined to 18¼ on a break in London. The whole market was weak in late dealings at a decline from the opening, which were the highest prices, of from ¼@¾ per cent. Western Union declined ⅞ per cent. closing weak and unsettled, and the fact of its being worth 144 for use. The market was free of excitement and miscellaneous shares were active among the foremost

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 9, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.709	77	77	W.	Fresh.	Clo'dy.
2 P. M.	29.657	82	71	N. E.	Fresh.	Clo'dy.
7 P. M.	29.596	83	60	N.	Fresh.	Fai.

Mean barometer....30.062 Highest thermom....81
Mean thermometer....69 Lowest thermom....55
Rainfall....55

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term commences September 8th.

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

The Fast Mail Train.

We learn from Mr. Joseph W. Lewis, the attentive dispatcher of United States mails at the Union Depot, that the schedule for the lightning mail between this city and Philadelphia will go into operation on Monday next. The train will consist of two mail cars only. It will leave Philadelphia each morning at 7:20 o'clock and arrive here at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Damages for the Death of a Child.

Charles Koffelt and his wife Julia yesterday entered suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, against the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company, to recover damages for the death of a male child, who was run over and killed on the 19th of last month, by a car on the Company's line. Plaintiffs allege negligence on behalf of the Company, in allowing one man to attend to a car, acting as both driver and conductor. Two hundred dollars are claimed as expenses, and three thousand as damages.

Proposed Excursion to Long Branch.

Those who had the pleasure of participating in the excursion to Cleveland and Put-in-Bay, together with many others, will be glad to learn that Mr. Wm. C. Smythe who so successfully managed it has undertaken another trip that will be even more popular. He telegraphs from Long Branch that arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad company for an excursion to Long Branch at ten dollars the round trip. Going, two full days at the ocean, reduced rates at the hotel, leave Monday September 20th and home Thursday evening. Tickets on sale at the office, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Wednesday next.

A Fire Apparatus for Braddock.

The fires which have occurred in Braddock borough, within the past few months, have aroused the citizens to the importance of securing a suitable fire apparatus. At a recent meeting, called to consider this subject, it was resolved to request the Borough Councils to procure a hand engine, with suitable appliances for the extinguishment of fires. A committee was appointed to organize the company, consisting of Dr. J. C. Maginny, Wm. Fawset, M. G. Corey, Wm. Mellor, Wesley and Burgess Dauler. A vote of thanks was tendered the Pittsburgh Fire Department and the Connellsville Railroad Company, for their prompt assistance on the occasion of the recent conflagration in the borough.

Burglaries at Braddock.

Braddock borough is having rather rough experiences. Having been scourged with three or four fires, she is now enjoying the excitement of a series of burglaries .On Thursday night no less than three houses were entered, among them the residence of Burgess Dauler, which was entered through a window. They found the chamber doors locked here, and after indulging in some pies departed. The adjoining house, occupied by C. C. Fauset, was entered in a similar manner, and completely ransacked. Gold and silver watches and jewelery belonging to Mrs. Fauset, and a sum of money, (church funds collected last Sabbath,) were stolen—the whole worth about $200. Mr. Fauset's watch and some jewelery belonging to his wife, were fortunately overlooked. The thieves then went across the street to the house of Robert McClellan, where they got $20. It is not known how they got in here.

The Ellsler Benefit.

The committee having in charge the benefit recently tendered to Mr. John A. Ellsler, Jr., at Cleveland, have addressed him a formal note, enclosing $3,150, net proceeds, and congratulating him and his company upon the admirable performance. Mr. Ellsler replied in fitting terms, as the following extract from his letter will show:

"I scarcely know how to thank those who so handsomely contributed to the occasion, making a sum so far beyond my expectations. The fact is always doubly dear when the compliment weighs much heavier in my estimation. I return my sincere thanks to the committee, one and all, in which acknowledgment I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure, to include our stranger visitors, especially our visitors from Pittsburgh. They contributed their share to the benefit so cheerfully as to show that they had the same interest we feel in the new Opera House, and coming from such a distance to pay tribute to our possessions makes our obligations all the greater."

The Summary Conviction Case.

Judge White yesterday rendered the following decision in the case of Haley, who demanded an appeal from the judgment of Mayor McCarthy, in sentencing him to the Workhouse:

In the midst of jury trials, I have not time properly to investigate the important questions involved in this case. In order that the questions may be heard before a full court, I shall grant the appeal with leave to move the court to strike it off, which will raise the question for a hearing before the court in *banc*.

And now, September 10th, 1875, on the writ of *habeas corpus*, the prisoner is remanded to the custody of the Mayor, and on the application for an appeal, the same is granted, on the defendant entering bail before the Mayor in the sum of $500, to prosecute his appeal with effect, and if not successful in his appeal, to pay the fine and all costs that have or may accrue, and abide by the further order of the court.

Michael Dilmore became the surety of Hailey and he was released.

Temperance Jubilee Meeting.

The fourth of the series of Sunday evening temperance jubilee meetings will be held to-morrow evening in the Alliance rooms corner Penn and Sixth streets, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. Messrs Morris and Lincoln will conduct the exercises. Mr. Lincoln will preside at the organ and assisted by Mrs. Lincoln will sing the "Gallilee" sons also "Man the Life Boat," "Stay with Me," Yield not to Temptation," and "Ch. The Ninety and Nine." These meetings being entirely independent of any special temperance organization are attracting very large audiences, so large indeed that last Sunday evening was crowded to its utmost capacity. No political discussions are indulged in or allowed at these meetings, their object being solely for the reformation of the inemperate and the rescue of the young men from our intemperate life.

All persons, without regard to condition or circumstances, are cordially invited to these meetings and are privileged to participate in the exercises.

The Fruit and Flower Charity.

The donations and distributions of fruits, vegetables and flowers yesterday were: Donations—Cut flowers, J. & A. Murdoch; cut flowers, John H. McElroy; cut flowers, L. H. Kennedy; thirty bouquets, Mrs. George Black; six large bouquets, Mrs. C. M. Seibert; twenty-five pounds grapes, Mrs. H. Goe; fourteen bouquets, Mrs. E. Jones.

Pasavant's Hospital—One bushel corn, one bushel beans, peas, apples, four large bouquets. Homeopathic Hospital—One bushel tomatoes, one bushel corn, one peck apples, grapes, twenty-two bouquets. Mercy Hospital—One bushel corn, one bushel tomatoes, one peck apples.

Twelfth Ward Hospital—Two bushels of corn, two bushels tomatoes.

Chatham Street Home—One bushel corn, one bushel tomatoes, thirteen bouquets, one basket grapes.

Children's Hospital—Fifteen bouquets.

Home for the Friendless—Two bushels corn.

Widows' Home—Thirteen bouquets, grapes, &c.

Dispensary—Fourteen bouquets.

Church Guild—Fourteen bouquets.

"The Twin Relic."

We cheerfully give place to the following letter in contradiction of the statements made in the article published yesterday with the above caption:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you allow me space in your paper to correct an error which appeared in your paper of yesterday, headed "The Twin Relic," the scene of which is laid in Jacktown, Greene county, Pa.? The incidents and disgraceful proceedings therein mentioned never occurred within the borders of Greene county and the item is false otherwise as to names, &c. The people of that section of Greene county have been much maligned and yourselves imposed on, not only in this particular but in an item or two which appeared in your paper sometime since in relation to robberies told of that never took place. Your paper has many friends in Greene county, and so far from being uncivilized they are as prompt to discriminate in everything that may be detrimental to their good names as are the people of your own city or any other locality. The wretch who thus defames his neighborhood anonymously by writing falsehoods to you, should be denied all hearing.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES E. SAYERS.

WAYNESBURG, PA., September 10, 1875.

COLORED REPUBLICANS.

Large Mass Meeting in Allegheny—Speeches and Resolutions—Measures Looking to the Organization of Ward Marching Clubs, &c., &c.

There was a large mass meeting of the colored voters of the North Side held last night in Davis Hall, Allegheny. An organization was effected by electing Mr. B. F. Pulpress President, Philip Peterson Vice President, and R. E. Smith Secretary.

Mr. Pulpress, after thanking the audience for honoring him with the position of presiding officer, said the purpose of the meeting was to effect a thorough organization of the colored voters of Allegheny in the interest of the Republican party—the only party which the colored people could consistently support.

Prof. S. A. Neal followed in an excellent speech, in which he urged his colored fellow citizens to organize for the campaign in order that they might do effective work at the polls in November next. At the close of his speech Prof. Neale presented the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS: The cause of justice and of right, has triumphed under the chamionship of the Republican party, which is still grappling with the giant wrongs of the times with a strength that God alone can impart; thus giving evidence that the events which have marked its glorious history for fifteen years past will be followed by greater achievements and that "each to-morrow will find it farther than to-day" in its upward and onward march to more well earned victories.

AND WHEREAS, Regarding, as we do, this great party as the only one that has given the people substantial reforms and aided by its voice and vote the introduction and establishment of wholesome laws for the suppression of all forms of vice, thereby rendering absolutely unnecessary the forcing of the Temperance issue into the present campaign. Now, therefore, in mass meeting assembled, we, the colored voters of the North Side, unanimously resolve—

1. That our love for and devotion to the Republican party and its candidates are unchanged and immovable. Its cause is ours; its principles are ours. Wheresoever it may go, we will follow it. We fight under its banner, and whether defeated or victorious, we will still cling to it as the author of our political manhood.

2. That while we make no claim to a theoretical knowledge of financial matters, yet the common sense of the laboring men of Pennsylvania must adopt without a moment's hesitation the declaration made by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster, as eminently wise and judicious. That the issues of currency should be adapted to the wants of the people. No contraction when contraction would starve the poor man's wife and children. No unlimited inflation when it would so unsettle values as to place the necessaries of life out of the poor man's reach.

3. That the right to vote carries with it the duty to vote, and while we should not devote too much of our time to politics, yet we can trace many of the evils which now surround us, such as the scarcity of labor and the narrow circle of industries within which we are restricted, to our neglect of the duty of voting and assisting worthy men to obtain office. We delight in honest toil, and think we should have at least a portion of the work given out by our cities and county.

4. That we honor General John F. Hartranft no less for his splendid war record than for the unsurpassed ability he has shown as Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania, and for him and for the Hon. Henry Rawle our undivided votes will be cast at the November election.

5. That we gratefully thank the leaders of the party for bringing forward for the suffrages of the people the noble men whose names grace the county ticket, and we here solemnly pledge ourselves to vote and work for the election of those candidates whose past record gives earnest of the fact that equal and exact justice to all will mark their future career in office.

6. That, with a view to the complete enrollment and organization of our voters, that emergency clubs be formed at once, with inexpensive equipments, and that they be got in readiness for a grand parade and open air mass meeting on or about the 30th of September.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the following persons appointed on committees to organize clubs in the several wards:

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First and Second wards—Wm. Carney, M. Dimey, Samuel Roberts, Thos. Baltimore, Jas. Johnson, T. B. Chambers.

Third and Fourth wards—Harrison Taylor, Daniel Smallwood.

Fifth and Sixth wards—Paul Carpenter, W. G. Bowie, G. Wilcox, Joseph McGruder.

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Appointments will be made for the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards hereafter.

Mr. Pulpress announced that the ward committees could hold meetings in Davis Hall at any time except on Wednesday evenings. He called on those who had been appointed for the purpose of organizing clubs in the several wards to go to work actively and energetically. He looked for every colored man to vote for Hartranft and the entire Republican ticket, State and county. He did not think they would consistently vote any more to-day. They should stand by the Republican party as long as it stood by them. He would be sorry to see any colored man vote the Prohibition or the Democratic ticket. The former, he thought, was nothing more than the tool of the Democrats, by means of which they hoped to defeat the Republican candidates. It was the work of designing demagogues, of whose trickery he warned his colored brethren to beware.

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Mr. Paul Carson was introduced and made a stirring address on the duties of colored men in the present campaign. After brief speeches from several other speakers, the meeting adjourned. Great interest was manifested in all the proceedings.

THE SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Reunion at Castle Shannon on the 17th.

A meeting of the Society of the Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was held last evening in Municipal Hall. President Gen. Sweitzer in the chair.

The work of perfecting the arrangements for the reunion to be held at Castle Shannon Grove on the 17th inst was continued. Gen. Sweitzer reported that he extended an invitation to Gen. Moorhead to be present, which was accepted. The arrangements are all perfected and the meeting promises to be one of the finest reunions which has yet taken place about Pittsburgh. There will be a meeting on the evening of the 16th, as some of the members of the Company M will arrive in the city on that evening.

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Wm. McElroy pleaded guilty a charge of larceny preferred by Joseph Greiner, and was sentenced four months to the Work House.

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A *nolle pros.* was allowed in two cases of Thomas Conroy, indicted for receiving stolen goods, on oath of Felix J. Machalowsky and James Barr.

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The jury is out in the case of Thomas Cavanaugh and Philip Kelley, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Obediah Wilks is on trial on a charge of larceny.

Wm. Anderson's Hearing Restored.

It affords me pleasure to bear unsolicited testimony to the efficacy of the treatment of Dr. Sadler, 256 Penn avenue, in my case, chronic deafness, complicated by indigestion and inflammation of the throat. For nearly two years my hearing had grown gradually duller, until I could no longer distinguish ordinary conversation. In less than three months I was well, my hearing entirely restored, and have continued so with every indication of a permanent cure.

WM. ANDERSON,
City Editor COMMERCIAL.

THE LICENSE FEES.

The County Will Not Yield All Without a Struggle—A Preliminary Injunction Granted.

The counsel who were advising the County Controller and County Treasurer, in the matter of paying over the license fees to the State, have reconsidered their conclusion that the money should be paid over in full, as demanded by the State Treasurer, and yesterday a bill in equity was filed in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, with a view to restrain the County Treasurer from paying the money over to the State Treasurer. It was the intention to have this question tested before the Courts, after the money had been paid over, but as it is easier to put money into a public treasury than to get it out again, it was deemed best to have the legal question raised before the money was paid. Accordingly, Mr. Geyer, County Solicitor, filed a bill before Judge Ewing, denying the right of the State to claim more than three-fourths of the fees, and asking that the payment of a larger amount be enjoined. The proceeding is an amicable one, so far as our county officers are concerned. The bill recites:

1. The act of April 1872, regulating the granting of licenses in Allegheny county, and providing that on e-fourth of the fees be paid to the State, and three-fourths retained for Workhouse purposes.

2. The act of April, 1875, repealing local option, the second section of which provides among other things as follows, to wit: "That licenses for sales of liquors when not otherwise provided for by special law, may be granted by the court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county at the first or second sessions in each year, and shall be for one year." Section third provides for the classification of hotels, inns and taverns, with a schedule of fees, etc.

3d. That under and in pursuance of the aforesaid two acts of assembly, Samuel Kilgore, as Treasurer of said county, has collected during the year 1875, and since the approval of said act of 12th of April, 1875, license fees amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $81,150, which said sum is properly and legally payable, as provided by section seventh of said act of 1872, to wit: One fourth thereof to the State, to be applied as mentioned and directed in said seventh section, and the other three-fourths thereof to the said county of Allegheny, for the purpose in said seventh section mentioned.

4th. That said Samuel Kilgore, Treasurer as aforesaid, is about to, and declares that he will, comply with the said demand of the said R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, as aforesaid, and pay over said three-fourths of said license fees collected as aforesaid, into the State Treasury, unless restrained from so doing.

5th. The said county of Allegheny avers that said seventh section of said act of 1872 is not repealed by said act of 1875, but remains in full force, and that the said three-fourths of said unsurpassed ability has shown as Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania, and for him and for the Hon. Henry Rawle our undivided votes will be cast at the November election.

6th. That said county of Allegheny avers that said seventh section of said act of 1872 is not repealed by said act of 1875, but remains in full force, and that the said three-fourths of said license fees collected as aforesaid, belongs to the said county of Allegheny, and is properly and legally payable to the State.

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It affords me pleasure to bear unsolicited testimony to the efficacy of the treatment of Dr. Sadler, 256 Penn avenue, in my case, chronic deafness, complicated by indigestion and inflammation of the throat. For nearly two years my hearing had grown gradually duller, until I could no longer distinguish ordinary conversation. In less than three months I was well, my hearing entirely restored, and have continued so with every indication of a permanent cure.

WM. ANDERSON,
City Editor COMMERCIAL.

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MR. HUGH MCGONIGLE, one of the oldest citizens of Allegheny, died Thursday evening at the residence of his son-in-law, Peter Farley, Esq., at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. McGonigle spent the greater portion of his life as an engineer on the steamboats plying between this city and New Orleans, and was universally regarded as an upright, honest and faithful Christian man. The funeral takes place on Sunday afternoon.

CAPT. ISAAC CLINE, who has acceptably filled the position of police captain at the Fifth Sixth and (South Side) station house, has resigned, the resignation to take effect forthwith. Captain Cline resumes his position in Chambers' window glass factory, and with that object in view he several days ago, tendered his resignation. Deputy Mayor Hoerr, says that Captain Cline was a faithful officer and discharged the duties of the position to the satisfaction of the police force and the city.

COULTER—MORRIS.

The Race To-day for the Championship—Pool Selling Last Night—An Even Thing—The Arceles of Agreement—The Course, &c.

The sculling contest on the Allegheny river to-day, between Henry Coulter and Evan Morris, for the championship of America and $500 a side, promises to be one of the most interesting boating contests that has ever taken place in Western waters. We have recently spoken of the rival oarsmen as they appeared in their training quarters, and it only need be said now that both are in the best possible condition, and are alike confident of winning.

Pool selling was conducted last night at the Rush House and at several other saloons, at which the indications were that the match was about an even thing. Where one man could be found who was willing to give odds on one of the oarsmen another would at once turn up who was ready to bet the other way at the same odds on his favorite. In the language of an old sport, it will likely be "nip and tuck."

The following are the articles of agreement which have a bearing on the contest to-day:

Third—The men to start at the word "go," said word to be given by the referee, said referee to be chosen upon the night of posting the last deposit. [A Mr. Thompson was chosen referee.]

Fifth—Smooth water shall be required for the race, the referee to be the judge of the water. If the water should be too rough on the day specified, the race shall be rowed upon the first fair day following. Sunday excepted.

Sixth—Any boat swerving from a direct course to impede the progress of the other boat shall be ruled out.

Seventh—The leading boat becomes entitled to the other boat's water when clear water is shown between them.

Eighth—There shall be two buoys, each man to turn his buoy from right to left, said buoys to be placed thirty yards apart. The men to toss for choice of position two hours before the race takes place.

Ninth—Time shall be taken when the stern of the winning boat crosses the line.

The race will come off between the hours of four and five P. M.

As to the course, a better one for spectators could not be found within many miles of the city, and it is also a good one for the oarsmen. With the exception of a little riffle a short distance above Fairview there is no place in the two and a half miles where the current is at all strong. The best view of the course can probably be obtained on the north side, and a very desirable place for spectators is a slight eminence about a quarter of a mile below Harmersville. Both the West Penn and the Allegheny Valley road will run special trains, so that there will be no difficulty in obtaining comfortable transportation to and from the race.

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